Dateline September 1, 1959

Senator Clinton P. Anderson, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, recently predicted that the United States would resume testing atomic weapons after October 31.

This date marks the expiration of a year-long moratorium on atom-bomb testing announced by the President in the summer of 1958.

The Senator made the prediction because of lack of agreement at Geneva on details of a treaty banning such tests.

Church leaders on Capitol Hill mourn the passing of Miss Elizabeth Smart who for many years served brilliantly as legislative representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her friendly personality will be missed in the many temperance meetings.

Methodists gave $401,538 to Negro church related colleges on Race Relations Sunday. This was the largest amount ever received in the history of the program. The first Race Relations offering in 1941 totaled $27,363.

The Methodist Publishing House has announced that the *New Christian Advocate* will adopt a news magazine format and deadline beginning October 1. It will have 24 pages, 8⅝ by 11 inches. Contents will include editorials dealing with issues currently before The Methodist Church.

"There will be an objective review of news that develops between periods of issue, and it will be selected and presented in such a way as to bring out the trends and meanings in Christian thought, social and economic activity, current history, and the mission of the church," according to Lovick Pierce, president of the publishing house.

(please turn to page 16)

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of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

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5

You can't afford to miss the

Regional briefing conferences coming up

Providing training for leaders in social and economic relations, temperance, and world peace

Southeastern

The conference will be held at Lake Junaluska, N.C., from September 15-17. Total costs for the two days will be $14. Write to: the Rev. Robert Regan, General Board of Temperance, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

The leadership staff will include: Dr. Haskell Miller, professor of social ethics, Wesley Theological seminary; Dr. Darrell Randall, associate director, department of International Affairs, National Council of Churches; The Rev. Bruce Wilson, Georgia Temperance League; the Rev. A. Dudley Ward, general secretary of the Board of Social and Economic Relations; Dr. Carl Soule, field secretary, Board of World Peace; and others.

Western

The conference will be held at the First Methodist Church, Portland, Oregon, from September 22-24. Total costs should not exceed $20 per person plus travel expenses. Write to: Mrs. John Paul Stone, 4661-59th Street, San Diego 15, Calif.

The leadership staff will include: Prof. Karlim M. Capper-Johnson, Lewis and Clark college; Senator Richard L. Nueberger (D-Ore.); Dr. Hideo Hashimoto, Lewis and Clark college; Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the General Board of Temperance; the Rev. Daniel Taylor, general secretary of the Board of World Peace; the Rev. A. Dudley Ward, the Board of Social and Economic Relations; and others.

North central

The conference will be held in the YMCA hotel, 826 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., from September 29-October 1. Rooms and meals are available at the YMCA. Write to: the Rev. Emerson Smith, Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

The leadership staff will include: Dr. William C. Davidon, theoretical physicist, Argonne National Laboratory, Lamont, Ill., and chairman of the Chicago Atomic Scientists association; Dr. Murray Leiffer, professor, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Prof. A. Glenn Mower, department of political science, Illinois Wesleyan university; Dr. Darrell Randall, National Council of Churches, and others.

Northeastern

The conference will be held in the Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa., from October 27-29. Total costs will be about $22. Write to: The Rev. Clarence Conover, 220 Wyoming Avenue, Audubon, N. J.

The leadership staff will include: the Rev. Karl Baeher, executive director, American Christian Palestine committee, and leader of travel seminars in Israel and the Middle East; Mr. Telford E. Dudley, director, Speakers Bureau, AFL-CIO; Prof. Albert Gray, department of economics, Elizabethtown college; Prof. A. Glenn Mower, Illinois Wesleyan university; Dr. Haskell Miller, Prof. of Social Ethics, Wesley Theological seminary; and other leaders.

America is the "gamblingest" nation of them all, according to Dr. Lycurgus Starkey, associate professor of social ethics, National Methodist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.

Speaking on "Christian Social Ethics and Gambling" at the South Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations held recently at Mt. Sequoyah, Ark., Starkey said that gambling in America has grown up to be a foremost business and pastime.

Citing a *Life* editorial and a Gallup Poll, Starkey pointed to the 50 million adults and numerous minors who gamble in this country. They spend about $30 billion each year, he said, a sum that is more than the combined profits of the top 100 U.S. manufacturing companies.

He noted that laws regulating and forbidding gambling have been enforced throughout the years by many nations.

"Like the licensed (alcoholic) beverage industry, the gambling enterprise is one business that is universally curtailed by law because of its innate susceptibleness to corruption in operation and influence upon the public," he said.

Starkey set forth the following reasons why gambling is a liability to a person and his society:

(1) Gambling is psychologically impairing. The attitude of getting something for nothing or of not giving an equivalent in return for what is received paralyzes the creativity and integrity of a man, stifling his personal achievement and fulfillment.

(2) Gambling is economically impairing. "It creates no new wealth and performs no useful service." The idea that gambling can be an economic asset is an illusion because for every dollar raised from gambling, five dollars must be spent for relief,

(continued on the next page)

TEMPERANCE

(continued from page 3)

police protection, or court costs.

(3) Gambling is socially impairing. A study of embezzlements made by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore shows that of the $4 million dollars embezzled in 1947, anywhere from 30 to 75 per cent was attributed to gambling.

Gambling is also socially blighting because it attracts the criminal elements as reported in the Kefauver Crime Commission reports.

(4) Gambling is morally wrong. "Anything that hampers or stifles, hurts or hinders the normal growth of the human personality toward the fullness of his created capacities is morally wrong. . . . But the strongest case against gambling arises when one considers its total impact upon society, my neighbor in mass."

(5) Gambling is theologically wrong. It violates the first, second, and tenth Commandments and encourages the dependence upon chance rather than on God. "To submit our lives to the whim and caprice of chance and luck is to deny the providence of God."

Concluding his address, Starkey proposed a resolution that every

Christian man and woman should consider.

"Since he (the Christian) is unable to submit his life to any other priority and providence than that found in the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and since the love of neighbor stands over against every practice which hinders and harms the growth of the human spirit toward the likeness of Christ, and breaks down the structures of justice in society; be it resolved that the Christian man refrain from the private practice and public endorsement of gambling in any form which we have found to be so detrimental to the faith and way of the life of Christ."

It's a fact!

The United States has seven times more alcoholics than cancer cases

In recent years more attention has been centered on the problem of alcoholism than any of the problems of alcohol.

Alcoholism is not drinking, it is a sickness which is related to drinking. Just how, no one knows.

As testing and survey techniques become more effective, scientists are discovering just how large this problem really is. Statistics seem to indicate that the number of alcoholics in our country is now steadily paralleling our population growth. Some writers have indicated that the increase is faster, as much as 250,000 new alcoholics every year.[1]

Alcoholism in the United States is now *seven times* more prevalent than cancer. There are *six times* as many alcoholics as there are active and inactive cases of tuberculosis.

Here are the figures:

Alcoholism	**5,015,000**[2]
Tuberculosis	**800,000**[3]
Cancer	**700,000**[4]

[1] Habas, Ralph. "How to Live Without Liquor." Ferrar Straus & Cudahy. New York. 1955. Page 8.

[2] Keller, Mark and Efron, Vera. "The Rate of Alcoholism in the USA," 1954-1956. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol.* 19:316-320, 1958.

[3] Tuberculosis Chart Series. US Department of Health, Education and Welfare. 1957-1958 Revision.

[4] Research Education Service, Statistical Research Section, American Cancer Society. February 1959.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Why can't western diplomats win greater respect in the East? One answer is found in the news report by Master Sergeant Francisco J. Salverson that among the Big Four foreign ministers on transatlantic flight only Gromyko declined alcohol. Secretary McElroy and Mr. Christian Herter ordered martinis, Catholic Frenchman Murville took gin, and "Methodist" Selwin Lloyd called for scotch and soda. It remained for the representative of atheistic communism to keep a clear head with "capitalistic coke." What can we expect from such conferences?

Prayer above the clouds might have effected understandings that would bring bewildered people through the fog of cold war.

The president whose charming influence jettisoned Prohibition in 1933 would scarcely have approved the open defiance of the protective laws against drunken driving displayed by a son some time ago in Arizona. Chickens still able to make it, do come home to roost.

Some pastors ask: *"The congregation of my church is very 'social minded.' I don't want to alienate my people and I'm sure I would estrange them if I preached a temperance sermon. What should I do?"*

Ask God to give you courage. Acquaint yourself with modern methods of approaching the alcohol problem. Come to know your people and love them. Get the leaders of your church to join in making it a center of gracious living. Persuade your Commissions on Education and/or Christian Social Relations to make careful plans for a class or local church school on alcohol studies. Stress alternatives for alcohol and Christian social responsibility for church members. Preaching a temperance sermon need not alienate your people. Learn how to do it so well and with such compassion that your people will choose "the more excellent way."

Program: support the pornography fight

Time is running out for the 500 million dollar obscene literature business. Sellers of "smut" have had a field day for the past several years. Now Congress and the Post Office department are hard at work to end this deluge on the public.

Merchants of filth are dumping pornography into the hands of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls through the family mailbox. Most of this material was not ordered.

Postmaster General Summerfield reports that these merchants often obtain names and addresses of boys and girls through seemingly innocent channels. Sometimes they advertise legitimate products in a publication, and a child may send for a model airplane or some stamps. Once the smut dealer has a name the child receives lewd solicitations in the mail.

Address lists used

Other times they buy prepared mailing lists of children's names or use high school year books and match names with addresses in city telephone books.

Summerfield estimates that 700,000 to one million boys and girls will receive invitations to depravity This represents one out of every 35 children of school age in our country.

Recent reports on juvenile delinquency before Senate sub-committees show that in investigation after investigation, authorities find juvenile criminals were early collectors of obscene pictures and films.

Congress, as far back as 1865, made it a federal offense to mail obscene matter. Still the market for obscenity has been growing.

Huge profits and the broad definition of obscenity handed down by certain courts make this possible.

Legislation passed

Legislation in the 85th Congress aided in the prosecution of smut peddlers in communities where pornography was received as well as the point where it originated.

This has led to a tremendous increase in prosecutions by the Post Office department. Two offenders in Boise, Idaho, each received a ten-year prison sentence. As reported in the August 1, *Contact*, in fiscal 1958, 293 persons were arrested. Last year the arrests were 45 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Currently the Post Office department wants to put an end to the business in filth. To do this, however, they need support from the American public in the following plan of action:

(1) Drawing maximum attention to the menace of this racket.

(2) Urging parents to help apprehend mailers of filth by turning over

"smut" materials to the local post office.

(3) Mobilizing community support behind adequate law enforcement.

(4) Rallying public opinion behind new and stiffer legislation.

A number of bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate. H.R. 7379, introduced by the Honorable Kathryn Granahan, (D-Pa.) and recently reported to the floor of the House, will provide aid to the Post Office department. Basically it will extend the time of impounding mail from the present twenty days to forty-five days when the mails are used to send obscene matter. This will give the Post Office department more time for necessary administrative proceedings. You can:

(1) Send letters of support to your Congressman, House of Representatives Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

(2) Send letters of support to the Honorable Arthur Summerfield, Postmaster General, Washington 25, D.C.

(3) Help organize community programs to remove filth from the newsstands.

Alcohol merchants outnumber other retailers

Outlets for alcoholic beverages outnumber grocery stores by more than 148,000 in the United States today.

The statistical division of the Alcohol and Tax division of the Internal Revenue Service reports the following figures for liquor establishments as of June 30, 1958:

Retail liquor dealers ____ *270,697*
Retail beer dealers _____ *157,184*
Total dealers _____ *427,881*

These figures are based on the sales of occupational tax stamps, and include grocery, drug, department, and all other types of stores selling beer, wine, or distilled spirits.

According to the latest figures from the Department of Commerce, only grocery stores and automobile service stations outnumber liquor stores in the United States.

However, when all of the outlets for alcoholic beverages are considered, not even grocery stores approach the number of places where Americans can purchase some sort of alcoholic beverage.

Here's how the Department of Commerce figures compare with the liquor retail outlets:

Retail alcohol dealers	427,881
Grocery stores	279,440
Service Stations	184,747
Liquor stores	31,240
Women's ready to wear stores	29,788
Furniture stores	28,465
Shoe stores	23,847
Department stores	2,761

Miscellany

In Rochester, New York, a parents' committee suggested a ban on drinking at teenage parties because of dangers involved in the increasing use of alcoholic beverages there.

The committee placed the blame squarely on parents, indicating that parties were given during the past year by "parents who fail to see the possible consequences and dangers of serving alcohol to minors."

The committee, made up of 15 parents, also studies problems of smoking, dating of eighth grade girls by older boys, stealing in stores, student courtesy and careless driving.

The parents visited schools and extra-curricular activities over a four-month period. The report is being distributed to residents by the school Board of Education.

"No one has a moral right to serve alcoholic beverages to other people's children," the report said. "A parent might be held negligent should serious consequences result."

In Harrisburg, Pa., the State House of Representatives defeated a proposal to authorize the sale of beer at Philadelphia Phillies baseball games. It was the second defeat for such a measure this session. A bill

twice defeated is finished for the session.

In Jersey City, New Jersey state Alcoholic Beverage Control Division director William Howe Davis said:

"History shows that alcoholic liquor has to be treated differently from any other commodity as it enters the economy."

Helping the state's 568 municipalities regulate the liquor industry, Davis has found that under-age consumption and violation of closing hours are the most frequent violations of the ABC Code by liquor dealers.

In New York Anheuser-Busch announced its firm belief that billboards really do a job of advertising. The brewery reported that last year's "pick a pair of six paks" campaign for Budweiser beer involved 6,000 posters and painted bulletins in 41 states.

This campaign sold more beer and tie-in items than any other beer promotion in its history. About 3

million more Budweiser six paks were sold than in the corresponding period of 1957.

In Southern California and Arizona what is believed to be one of the first outdoor liquor campaigns using a woman began recently.

Crown Russe Vodka is using a poster showing a lady's gloved hand accepting a vodka Martini.

In Wisconsin more beer is consumed than milk, despite the state's well known "dairy" state label. Last year the Wisconsinites drank 845,591 barrels of beer.

In New York a Madison Avenue restaurant carries the following sign: "*Cocktail Hour*—9 a.m. to 2 a.m."

In Washington, D. C., Religious News Service reports that Americans spend about 15 per cent more for cigarettes and other tobacco products than they give to all churches and religious and charitable activities.

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, RNS said that expenditures for cigarettes and tobacco products in 1957 totaled $4,262,000,000.

In Seattle, Wash., Dr. Paul O'Hollaren reported that it usually takes about 18 years to become a confirmed alcoholic. The doctor conducted studies over a period of 19 years. His most recent study was a time-table of symptoms drawn from 147 male patients who began drinking at ages 18 to 19, and eventually wound up in the doctor's Shadel Hospital.

Schaefer beer promotes community entertainment

The Schaefer film library, according to that beer company, has been providing good entertainment for community groups for more than a decade.

This year the Schaefer film catalogue lists 144 films that are available for loan—free of charge—in the Schaefer beer distribution area.

Thus the members of the sportsmen's clubs, civic and fraternal organizations, and church groups who watch these films unwittingly see some carefully planned "indirect selling" for Schaefer beer.

The library contains films on sports, vacation and travel, and general subjects such as Marian Anderson or the Holy Land.

You can change the world

It also offers a selection of Christopher films with their motto, "You can change the world."

With the sports films, the Schaefer beer company lists the ten commandments of safety. Number ten reads:

"Avoid alcoholic drinks before or during shooting."

Decorating the back cover of the beer company's film catalogue, the conservation pledge reads:

"I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from *waste* the natural resources of my country—it's soil and minerals, its forests waters, and wildlife."

Schaefer closes its catalogue with its motto, "Our hand has never lost its skill." *Apparently they don't drink Schaefer beer.*

WORLD PEACE

Exchange visits begin in September

Khrushchev visits America

We rejoice in the announcement that President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev will exchange visits. And we feel that millions in the United States and Russia are joining us.

The frustrations of the Geneva Conference cast a veil of pessimism over the relationship of these two powerful nations. This news brings a ray of optimism shining through the darkness.

This will be a significant move. Not one Russian czar, president, or premier has ever come to the United States. Recently, however, high-ranking Russians, Mikoyan and Kozlov, have visited our country.

President Roosevelt was the only U.S. President to visit the Soviet Union while in office. His visit was for the Yalta Conference. However, the trip was limited to southern Russia during a time when the country was suffering tremendous losses in men and property.

In 1945 Eisenhower, then Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, did visit Leningrad and Moscow. He met Khrushchev at the summit meeting in Geneva in 1955.

Why do we rejoice in the exchange of visits, short though they are going to be? Because love and friendship can be increased by such visits. Love and friendship are two basic ingredients to any enduring peace, disarmament agreement, or harmony in the United Nations. As in the Corinthian church of the first century, heads of government and their peoples still need these ingredients.

We rejoice because the exchange may be a watershed between the bitterness of a cold war and a period of relaxation and accomodation. The *New York Times* reports that in Moscow many observers feel a new pattern of relationships has been developing for two years. If the exchange proves successful, it may mark the end of one era and the beginning of a new one, they say.

We rejoice because the visits will help give the leaders a more accurate picture of the thoughts and accomplishments of the other nation. There is no substitute for seeing with one's own eyes and hearing with one's own ears.

Mr. Nixon found out that Mr. Khrushchev's mind was full of misapprehensions about the United States and its policies. The common people frequently expressed anxiety over the military bases which the West controls so close to their country.

Nixon found that the people were more friendly, the security system less rigid, and the government more flexible in its economic policies than he had believed possible. He returned to the United States believeing that the Soviet system is in a period of transition which should be encouraged.

Nixon sees the people

James Reston, distinguished correspondant of the *New York Times,* has remarked that the most enduring part of Mr. Nixon's trip probably will be his memories of Russian people, who work hard, take pride in their social achievements, and ardently hope for peace.

He often will recall how the crowd in Warsaw responded to his plea for Polish-American friendship. One man fell at Nixon's feet and wrapped his arms around them. A father thrust a five year old girl into his arms, and the Vice President was moved to say, "We must work for a better life for our children."

Mr. Khrushchev has never seen life in the United States, and has visited only one western nation, the United Kingdom.

(continued on the next page)

WORLD PEACE

(continued from page 7)

We rejoice because Mr. Khrushchev will be coming to the United States at the time of the fourteenth General Assembly of the United Nations. There is a strong likelihood that he will be invited to give the opening address on September 15.

We do not pretend to know how much love or respect the Soviet Premier has for the United Nations. Surely he cannot help but be inspired by the spectacle of 81 nations gathered together under the high principles of the UN charter. All of us who have visited UN headquarters, especially during a General Assembly, have come away from the visit with something akin to a religious experience.

The United Nations needs to be the center of more international meetings and consultations. What better summit meeting could there be than the Big Five and the Little Six working on the Berlin question around the horseshoe table of the Security Council chamber?

Disappointing aspects

Certain aspects of the exchange dissappoint and give us sorrow. One of them is the shortness of time given to the visits. Mr. Khrushchev will be in the United States about 10 days. Mr. Eisenhower's visit in the Soviet Union probably will be less than 10 days. This is not enough time for such important experiences.

We regret that Mr. Khrushchev will have to be so closely guarded and protected while in our country. The refugees from communist countries, who jeered and threw eggs at Russian church leaders, Mikoyan, and Kozlov, will undoubtedly feel called upon to direct their anger toward the Premier?

When a librarian in Philadelphia heard about the exchange of visits, he said, "I'm all for him coming here if Ike can protect him. It will give some bitter refugees a chance to insult him. That would do much damage."

Estimates say that in New York City the number of men assigned to maintain Khrushchev's security will be 4,000. In 1957 Queen Elizabeth got 2,000 guards, the largest number previously assigned to any foreign dignitary.

Such gigantic protective measures are a serious reflection upon the restraint and courtesy of American citizens and even more upon their Christian character. These measures will make it more difficult for the Premier to become acquainted with

common people, as Mr. Nixon did in Russia.

Credit for the exchange

Who deserves credit for initiating the exchange of visits? We can name the Soviet Premier, first of all, for unlike Stalin he has been anxious to visit many nations. He would have come to the United States long ago, if he had had an invitation.

At the second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, that body recommened that church leaders visit back and forth across the Iron Curtain. One of the splendid achievements of the late Walter Van Kirk was the exchange of visits of churchmen in 1956.

With appreciation we note the contribution of nine governors who recently toured Russia. Upon their return they visited the White House and urged the exchange. They wanted the President to see what they had seen!

The governors of the 50 states of the union met recently in Puerto Rico at their annual conference. During the report of the nine who visited Russia, Governor Collins of Florida interrupted the session to announce the exchange of visits of heads of governments.

Credit also should go to Vice President Nixon who knew that the idea was being discussed in Washington and encouraged it in public addresses in the Soviet Union.

President Eisenhower's part

Finally, we recognize that President Eisenhower wants to make a lasting contribution to world peace before his retirement from high office. At the beginning of a recent press conference he said:

"Some time back I suggested to the State Department that I believed in the effort to melt a little bit of ice that seems to freeze our relationships with the Soviets a visit such as I now have announced would be useful."

We suggest that readers of *Contact* write to the President and thank him for the decision. Approval of good policies is as important as disapproval of bad ones.

Churches cooperate in peace program

The denominations in the National Council of Churches are coordinating their efforts during the Nationwide Program for Peace, from November, 1958 to June, 1960.

Social action leaders in various denominations have agreed to be available as speakers, resource persons, and program planning consultants in certain areas of the country.

Dr. Herman Reissig, Congregational Christian Churches, Council for Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.: Maine, New Hapshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Hawaii.

Reverend John W. Thomas, American Baptist Convention, 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.: Michigan, Washington, Nebraska, Iowa.

Reverend Malcom P. Calhoun, Presbyterian Church in United States, Board of Christian Education, 8 North Sixth Street, Richmond

9, Va.: North Carolina, South Carolina.

Dr. Clifford Earle, United Presbyterian Church in the USA, 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Nevada.

Dr. Dan Taylor, The Methodist Church, Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.: Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Montana, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming.

Reverend Robert Fangmeier, Disciples of Christ, 222 South Downey Street, Indianapolis, Ind.: Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Reverend Rufus Cornelsen, United Lutheran Church, 231 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.: Virginia, West Virginia.

Dr. Cawley H. Stine, Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1600 Knott Building, Dayton 2, Ohio: Ohio.

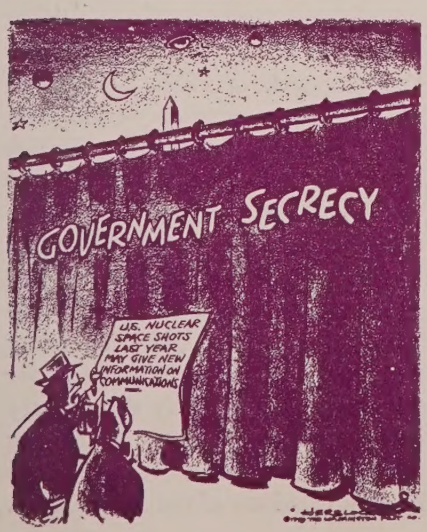
Reverend Ralph E. Smeltzer, Church of the Brethren, Brethren Service Commission, 22 South State Street, Elgin, Ill.: Maryland.

Reverend Milton Hadley, Five Year Meeting of Friends, 101 Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, Ind.: Indiana.

Mr. George Hardin, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.: Delaware.

Reverend Arthur Walmsley, Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10: New York.

"Gee — Maybe Some Day They'll Establish Communication With Us"



Governors in Russia find need for facts

When the executive committee of the National Governors Conference completed an intensive study and three-week tour of the Soviet Union recently, a new chapter was written in the history of the United States.

We are accustomed to governors who make speeches on domestic issues and senators who make pronouncements on foreign policy. But these governors realized that world peace is related to the welfare of the people of their states. When their expenses were underwritten by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Sloan Foundation, they quickly boarded a transatlantic plane.

Upon their return they went to the White House. There they recommended to the President that he exchange visits with Mr. Khrushchev. A few days later in their annual meeting in Puerto Rico they applauded the announcement that the visits were planned.

The following impressions of their experiences are of common interest to all of us:

"(1) It should be recognized that the people of the Soviet Union have made substantial progress in the development of their vast country under their socialist system, even though their standards of living remain far below our own. . .

"(2) We saw no indication that the Soviet people entertain any desire to abandon their system of government and economy, any more than our people intend to abandon their basic beliefs.

Better understanding needed

"(3) *We are convinced that ways and means can be and must be devised for the people of these two major nations to understand each other better in order to achieve permanent world peace.* (Italics ours)

"(4) There exists a very sincere and spontaneous friendship toward Americans among the people in the Soviet Union.

"(5) There is a serious lack of factual information and understanding among Soviet officials and the Soviet people.

"(6) However, there is an encouraging and obviously genuine desire to learn more about the United States and an eagerness to visit America in order to see for themselves.

"(7) This desire is most pronounced among Soviet officials at the republic and lower levels of government, which is indeed heartening, since these are the officials who are closest to the Soviet people and who are quite likely to be chosen as national leaders in the future.

"(8) Because American officials at the state level and below also occupy somewhat similar positions, we feel they can profit greatly, as we have, from personal observations within the Soviet Union.

"(9) A great need exists for a more factual and extensive mutual exchange of information between the two nations and their respective peoples and officials.

"It would, therefore, appear that a greatly expanded program of exchange visits between the United States and the Soviet Union, with particular emphasis on the exchange of officials at the middle and local levels of government would be highly desirable."

Governor Le Roy Collins of Florida, Chairman; Governor George D. Clyde of Utah; Governor John E. Davis of North Dakota; Governor Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina; Governor Steve McNichols of Colorado; Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey; Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho; Governor William G. Stratton of Illinois; Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

After being in four Soviet cities and traveling through countless villages, let me affirm that all you have heard about the friendliness of the Russian people is true. They are as interested as they are friendly. At least 70,000 jam the U. S. exhibition nightly. Hundreds were crowded around Mr. Nixon when our party met him in Leningrad.

The three church services we have attended were jammed with hundreds standing in aisles and entrances. Two of these—which were Protestant—each received over 200 new adult converts last year. There are reportedly 20,000 Orthodox churches and 5,300 Evangelical congregations under Baptist direction.

The average Orthodox church has two or three priests; all fully established Baptist churches have pastors. More churches are needed. Some abandoned Orthodox churches are being restored. More anti-religious museums like Kazan are also being sponsored by their supporters. The Orthodox service is beautiful in liturgy. The Baptists exhort to a simple pietism. Between these extremes of Christianity there is no middle emphasis.

Moscow is a city of contrasts. Great new skyscraper hotels and agency buildings tower above blocks of pre-war and even the revolutionary structures. The new buildings are not concentrated as in Manhattan, but are placed individually in historic squares around the sprawling city.

Moscow University's new 30-story edifice on Lenin Hills above the river dominates them all. Below, the Kremlin with its eleven Cathedrals, their towers glistening in the sun, is the hub of the city.

Moscow is as cosmopolitan as London, and exhibits even more intermingling of Asians and Europeans. We haven't visited the local Chamber of Commerce, but hear the claim there are three million visitors here daily.

The Russian people amazingly combine a great love for their history and culture, including the splendors of the czaristera and a practical scientific bent looking to present and future accomplishments. There are countless museums, often in former cathedrals.

They combine equally a fierce national pride and an ideology embracing the whole industrial revolution. Which will finally dominate—the Red Star (nationalism) or the Hammer and Sickle (Soviet Communism)? Or can the two combine permanently in the people's minds and hearts? Or, will a pluralism of motivations, as in America, finally emerge? Who knows—but much depends on the answer?

New developments open in disarmament talks

As the conference of the Big Four foreign ministers ground to a disappointing close, two developments in international disarmament under the United Nations brightened the gloom.

The Foreign Ministers agreed to reopen disarmament negotiations through a committee of eight to 10 members, half of whom would be from the West and half from the East.

In 1957 disarmament talks reached a deadlock when a five member committee composed of four western powers (United States, Britain, France, and Canada) and one eastern power (Russia) reached a deadlock.

In 1958 an 82 member commission was established by the UN, but it never met. The newly composed plan meets the Soviet objection that in such conferences western nations are always in the majority and control proceedings.

A second development was the appointment by President Eisenhower on July 29 of Charles A. Coolidge, a Boston lawyer, to head a study of "comprehensive and partial measures of arms control and reduction which, if internationally agreed, would contribute to the achievement of United States national security objectives."

Friendly reports come from Middle East

Reports from Cairo indicate that within two months the United Arab Republic and Britain will resume diplomatic relations. On August 3, the Canadian Ambassador to the U.A.R. conveyed Britain's desire for early restablishment of normal relations.

President Nasser has recently indicated a more friendly attitude toward the West. On the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution overthrowing the monarchy, he extended to both Britain and the United States the hand of friendship.

Relations between these nations have been broken since the British-French attack in 1956. Resumption of diplomatic relations would help trade between the nations. British merchants are offering $12,500,000 worth of diesel locomotives and electrical equipment for Egyptian cotton.

This good development should cause the West to unite in a Middle East Development Authority under the United Nations. We yearn for the energy displayed by the military in Lebanon last summer in dealing with the economic, refugee, and literacy problems of the Middle East.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

One of the responsibilities of social action is to look penetratingly into issues which involve people, their morality and their destiny. Some issues we hesitate to touch. Abortion is one such problem.

Increasingly a factor in American life, this problem should command the attention of the church.

The National Council of Churches through its *Information Service* recently brought this issue to the attention of the churches. The article reproduced here could well become the basis for discussion in Christian social relations boards and commisions.

M. F. Ashley Montagu in his introduction to *Abortion in the United States*, a report of a conference sponsored by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, estimated that yearly "in the vicinity of between half a million and a million women . . ." go to abortionists.

We are reminded by Dr. Montagu that "abortion is not solely a medical and a legal problem." The problem is a human one. G. Lotrell Timanus, a physician, testifies as follows:

"From my experience, it seems to me that the difficulty lies mostly with the fact that the average unwillingly pregnant woman does not know what to do or where to turn. There is no place available where she can air her situation comfortably, quietly and confidentially.

"Her only resource at present is to go to a local physician, and under present standards, he is afraid to even look at her. He has no place to send her. He has no recommendations to make to her. So, consequently, she goes to an abortionist."

What should society do about such problems? In an attempt to answer this question 43

(continued on the next page)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

(continued from page 11)

men and women convened at Arden house for six three-hour sessions on a weekend in April 1955. Later most of the group met at the New York Academy of Medicine for a full day. These deliberations were preceded by the formation of a steering commitee appointed by the PPFA's medical committee and council representing viewpoints from medical, legal, social, demographic, and other fields. Only illegal and therapeutic abortions were discussed.

The report of the group is *Abortion in the United States,* edited by Mary Steichen Calderone, medical director of PPFA (New York, Hoeber-Harper, 1958. $5.50).

This book contains a chapter on "Abortion in the Scandinavian Countries" which is presented as an alternative social pattern to that of the United States. It states, "Neither rape nor incest, even in a very young girl, nor any other humanitarian or social reason is ground for abortion."

Chapters four, five, six, and seven deal with legal aspects of abortion, with illegal and therapeutic abortion, and with other aspects of the practice in the United States.

Low education related

Statistical studies have established, the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey reported, that among single white females the largest incidence of premarital pregnancies (about 12 per cent) occurs among those women who did not go beyond highschool.

"For the single women who go into college or beyond, about 10 per cent ultimately become premaritally pregnant, but this usually occurs at later ages," Kinsey wrote. The figures also indicated that "nearly 95 per cent of all the premarital pregnancies for college educated women resolved before marriage result in induced abortion, as against a somewhat smaller percentage in those women who never went beyond highschool."

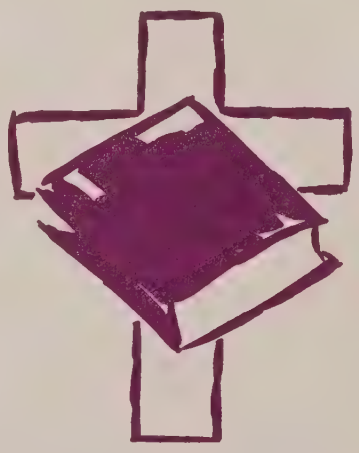
Statistics for Negro women obtaining abortions indicate a much lower rate.

How about the influences of religion? Dr. Kinsey reports that "the highest frequency of marital pregnancy in both the Protestant and Jewish groups comes among the more devout members of those two groups. The highest frequency of abortion occurs in the least devout."

Dr. Kinsey said that his measure of "devoutness" satisfies nobody. "But it is the best we have been able to arrive at," he says. In Protestant groups it depends partly upon the frequency with which they attend church and the frequency with which they engage in other church activities.

Among Jewish groups it less often depends upon the frequency of attendance at the synagogue, but depends primarily upon the extent to which they observe orthodox Jewish custom. (The Roman Catholic data in the sample was "too small to yield reliable data on abortion.")

The relationships between provision of contraceptive services and abortion are discussed in chapter eight, "Abortion and Contraception." Chapter nine contains the text of the "Final Discussion" in which many



of the main currents of thought are pulled together.

Chapter 10, "Report of the Statistics Committee," deals with various reports on the incidence of abortion and concludes:

"Taking into account the probable trend of the abortion rates since the interwar period, a plausible estimate of the frequency of induced abortion in the United States could be as low as 200,000 and as high as 1,200,000 per year . . ."

Proper control lacking

The statement of the conference makes up chapter 11. The specialists in obstetrics, psychiatry, public health, biology, sociology, forensic medicine, law, and demography noted that "present laws and mores have not served to control the practice of illegal abortion. Rather, this has continued to an extent ignored, or, perhaps, condoned by a large proportion of the general public and even of the medical and legal professions."

Some recommendations of the conference are reported below in brief form:

(1) "In view of the scarcity of reliable information concerning the whole abortion picture in the United States, medical, psychological, and social studies of the women seeking abortion should be undertaken to explore background, motivation, mechanisms, and results. . .

(2) "Consultation centers for women seeking abortion, modeled after the Scandinavian centers now in existence, should be established. . . Such consultative centers would operate under joint medical and sociological auspices, perhaps through the sponsorship of state health and welfare departments.

Contraception and abortion

(3) The conference participants recognized that no scientific evidence has been developed to support the claim that increased availabilty of contraceptive services will clearly result in a decreased illegal abortion rate. The absence of such evidence, however, does not rule out the theoretical likelihood that it does. Therefore, it would be a constructive step if facilities for obtaining advice on contraception should be extended under medical supervision, to make such advice freely available to all who deserve it. . . .

(4) "There should be encouragement, through early, continued, and realistic sex education, of higher standards of sexual conduct and of a

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

greater sense of responsibility toward pregnancy.

Model law desired

(5) "Authoritative bodies such as the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the American Law institute, and the Council of State Governments should study the abortion laws in the various states and frame a model law that could, perhaps jointly, be presented to the states for their consideration to replace existing statutes."

Finally, "the conference recommends, that the professional organizations in the various fields of medicine, law, religion, sociology, and education should recognize the present importance and ramifications of the abortion problem in all its medical, legal, moral, and sociological aspects.

Such professional organizations might then, by developing a body of informed opinion within their own ranks, be instrumental in developing a body of informed opinion among the citizens of this country, so that solutions to the abortion problem would be approached soberly, and in the most enlightened and democratic manner possible."

Leisure time affects American way of life

This summer the *Harvard Business Review* printed an article on the "Leisure Society" by Reule Denny. The author raises two questions:

(1) Do we use leisure or does leisure use us? (2) What is the effect of the changing patterns upon the economy and the values of our society?

Denny makes it very clear that leisure has become a problem for everyone. He indicates at least six interesting trends:

(1) Leisure has become something of a problem for everyone.

(2) Leisure has turned up in unexpected times and places, making itself harder to identify and harder to master.

(3) Leisure has created a market for entertainment.

(4) Leisure is becoming related to social organizations and at the same time is filling the agenda of social groups.

(5) Leisure has been involved in the process of social levelling.

(6) Leisure has, either as a motive to secure devices that save time and labor, or as a stimulus to demands for entertainment, become a major theme of the economy, and a moral issue for churchmen.

A discussion topic: traditions and change

Do you want to have a good discussion? Your commission could lead a discussion among adult groups in your church on a topic which is very pressing in most parts of the country.

Take the topic of this article, "Were Our Ancestors Wrong?". Reluctance to support social change has emerged largely from the weight of tradition and the dire sense of honor for our forefathers.

One of the most interesting and informative articles on the subject has been written by Kenneth J. Foreman. It was first printed in the *Presbyterian Outlook* and is reprinted in large part here to help stimulate a vital discussion in your church.

This could be the beginning of active support for good social action.

Times have changed

"A present-day Southern Presbyterian, for example, may be sincerely disturbed at seeing not only in a church paper, but in official statements by the assembly or by prominent persons in it, support for integrated schools and (what may seem worse) church meetings at Montreat or elsewhere, in which there is no segregation of races.

"The disturbance arises from the knowledge that this Presbyterian's ancestors were segregationists of the strictest sort, and good Christians too.

"Some sincere Christians must have felt a qualm when and if the church supported legislation radically changing the state's treatment of such offenders.

"Women were agitating for the right to vote early in the 20th Century. This writer can remember church people opposing this on the ground — among others — that the good Christian women of former generations never sought to mingle in politics.

"So with every proposed change involving some change in human relationships. It meets the old objection: But our ancestors would have been shocked at this new idea. Were our ancestors wrong?

Religious beliefs vary

"Religious people once put children to death for their father's sins, and thought this was right. Religious people had many wives and concubines, they owned slaves, they tried to exterminate whole races — the crime for which we most condemn the Nazis; they fought duels, they let women give birth to children without benefit of anesthetic, they worked women in factories twelve hours a day, they denied women the right to hold property, they burned heretics at the stake, they used the power of the state to support the church, they supported the church by the breeding and sale of slaves, they imprisoned men for debt . . . the catalogue could go on and on. Every fresh advance in the life of man has had to meet the ancient plaint.

"Why did our ancestors (mine, anyway) hang witches? By all the laws of every land they were exactly right; they had to protect themselves and their children against these 'agents of Satan.' But objectively they were wrong, and today the hanging of a 'witch' would be a crime.

Commission takes poll for guidance in program

Commissions of Christian Social Relations are responsible for stimulating *Christian thinking* and *Christian Action* on current social problems of the home, community, state, nation, and world.

These commissions should make church members aware of the important social problems of the day, present the facts in a true and objective manner, secure opinions and suggestions on these problems, and encourage and organize the actions of the members in order to achieve Christian objectives.

In order to receive guidance in carrying out these functions the commission in the First Methodist Church, La Mesa, Calif., recently took a poll to determine which areas of social concern church members considered most important.

Each person taking the poll checked the three items which he thought were of most concern in each of three groups. These are the results:

Family life concerns

Teenage guidance	233
Higher standards for movies—TV	232
Narcotic problems	199
Mental health	184
Family worship	174

Obscene literature	159
Alcohol problems	134
Saving Sunday for Church activities	97
Physical health	47
Use of tobacco	28

Social and economic problems

Separation of church and state	260
False advertising	251
Labor—Management	171
Inflation	164
Political issues	154
Loyalty to country	116
Gambling	105
Death penalties	95
Constitutional rights	85
Traffic barriers and searches	55

World relations

Race relations	312
Communism	260
United Nations	178
World service	145
World disarmament	140
Foreign aid	140
Nuclear energy	124
Brotherhood	112

National Council passes social action resolutions

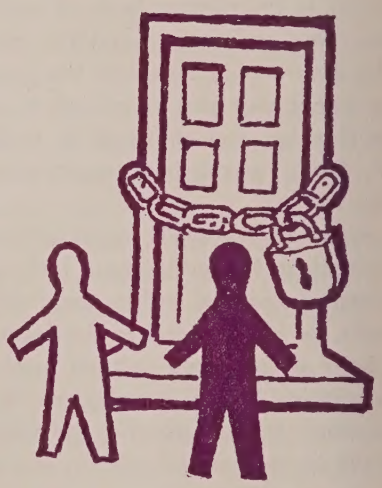
Two recent resolutions adopted by the National Council are sound and could very well spark some thinking on these topics in the local church.

One resolution deals with the employment of handicapped persons. It states:

"Recognizing the churches' concern for people with physical and mental limitations, the National Council of Churches urges its constituent churches to support efforts designed to encourage the employment of handicapped persons. We are conscious that in our society their gainful employment not only increases their self-respect and benefits the economy of the nation, but also enables them to serve God and their fellowmen more fruitfully and in accord with their desires.

"There is no ethical justification for depriving the millions of persons in need of rehabilitation of any available treatment, training or assistance they may need, nor of the right to be gainfully employed when reliable studies have shown that in this day of advancing scientific knowledge disabled workers, placed selectively, may perform as well as non-disabled persons."

The Executive Board of the Division of Christian Life and Work adopted the other resolution. Concerned with the exclusion of certain



social welfare agencies and organizations from participation in community welfare funds because of racial problems, the resolution reads:

"The Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches deplores any action to deprive bona fide social welfare agencies and organizations from participating in community activities such as councils and federated fund raising bodies on grounds of race, religion, or national origin.

"Such action as has been taken against local affiliates of the National Urban League should be a concern of the Protestant and Orthodox churches and appropriate action taken at the local level to indicate the conviction that this is unchristian, unethical, and unfair to an agency serving and meeting the welfare needs of a substantial segment of the population."

. . . at your service

CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

September

10-11—Denominational Staff Council, Evanston, Ill.

14—Mississippi conference board of Temperance meeting, Oxford Miss.

15-17—Southeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

22-25—Western Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Portland, Ore.

29-Oct. 1—North Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Chicago, Ill.

October

14-21—National Adult School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Social Action, Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Arkansas.

16-18—Great Lakes Regional Young Adult Workshop, Pakagon State Park, Angola, Ind.

27-29—Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa.

A prime example of sickness in society

The wine industry in California has come up with a real propaganda piece via the Hollywood route.

Released by Universal studio, "This Earth Is Mine" was filmed in California's lush Napa Valley—"graciously" loaned to Universal by the wine-makers. Besides the grapes, it features star box office attractions, Rock Hudson and Jean Simmons.

The movie begins on a long drive through the vineyards. This visual introduction is followed by a passionately religious sermon on the grapes —"the only fruit that knows the purpose for which it has been created"—, a guided tour through the winery, and frequent trysts among the vines.

Jay Carmody, drama critic for the Washington *Star*, had this to say about the movie and its setting:

"Everything there is abnormal in size, from the wine grapes to the emotions of the girls who trample them and, most of all, the drives and hungers of those who own the land and the vineyards. To see all this packed into a large economy size movie in color is too long for the miserable smallness of one's own life. . . ."

By the close of the picture, Prohibition, which the movie would have viewers believe is the real villian and cause of all the degradation viewed, is about to be lifted.

To sum up—a wine maker's guided tour packed with propaganda and spiced with Hollywood's traditional sin and sex.

BOOKS

Delinquent Behavior—prepared as a juvenile delinquency project directed by William C. Kvaracus of the National Education Association of the United States, Washington, D.C.; available through the National Education Association, 1201 16th street, NW, Washington, D.C.

This book contains some of the newest findings and most helpful information on juvenile delinquency. It confronts (1) the culture and the individual and (2) principles and practices of delinquents.

The book could be used as a supplement to the book by the Board of Social and Economic Relations, *Understanding and Preventing Juvenile Delinquency.*

Action Patterns in School Desegregation — a guide book prepared by Herbert Wey, professor of education, University of Miami, and John Corey, Appalachian State Teachers College; available from Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., Eighth and Union streets, Bloomington, Ind.

The book is a project of the Phi-Delta-Kappa commission on the study of educational policies and programs in relation to desegregation. The entire report gives a wealth of desegregation information on events which have happened all over the nation. Special guides aid the reader in his own work.

There are four parts to the book: (1) Determining readiness and preparing for desegregation; (2) Decision making and developing a plan for desegregation; (3) Carrying out a plan for desegregation; (4) The educational program which deals with such things as the instructional program, pupil-personnel problems, and student activities in social affairs.

Christianity and Communism by the faculty of the Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University in cooperation with other schools in Texas; available in a student edition, $3 a copy.

This book inquires into the relationship between Christianity and communism. Someone has described it as the best inquiry into the theological and ideological relationships between Christianity and communism that is available.

The topics discussed include: the basis of anti-communism, social organization, political science, Christian doctrine, and recent policy shifts in Communist China.

National legislation of interest to Methodists

A list of issues selected by Contact

The issue	Bills would	Progress
Agricultural surplus disposal	provide more use of agricultural surpluses in feeding and clothing the hungry of the world; Humphrey Food for Peace bill and similar measures would extend present programs.	Humphrey bill reported to Senate floor; House approved extension of current program only.
Airline liquor service	ban airline service of liquor to passengers because of safety hazard; various bills introduced in both House and Senate; House subcommittee held hearings end of July.	Subcommittee of House Commerce has reported favorably to full com.
Alcohol advertising	ban alcohol advertising in interstate commerce; churchmen have been advocating legislation for a decade.	No action by House or Senate Commerce com.
Alien Orphans program	provide a one year extension of the program which provides that American parents can adopt aliens under 14; bills would extend expiring program.	In Senate-House conference committee to resolve differences.
Anti-lynching act	guarantee to all citizens the right to be free from lynching; introduced by Senator Hart, April 30; also several house bills.	Postponed in Senate subcommittee; no action in House.
Civil rights	compel school desegregation and protect other civil rights; Southern opponents blocking bills in both Senate and House.	Bottled up in Senate Judiciary com; passed by House com.
Federal study of alcoholism	establish a Medical Advisory committee on alcoholism to work with the U.S. Public Health Service; Bureau of Budget recently reported administration opposition.	Pending before House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Federal support for education	give states money for teacher's salaries or school construction; $4.7 billion Metcalf bill opposed by administration; $1 billion compromise bill provides for construction only.	Metcalf bill bottled up in House Rules com; Senate com reported compromise.
Great white fleet	take old naval vessels out of mothballs, paint them white, send them on errands of mercy to disaster and famine areas around the world.	No action by either house.
Housing	provide for urban renewal and public housing; president vetoed original bill; "second try" bill introduced in Senate; the big question—will it come up before adjournment?	New bill referred to House Banking com.
Indian American affairs	authorize the Surgeon General to provide improved health facilities for Indians; passed by Senate; concurrent bill would explore dropping supervision.	To Senate com on Interior and Insular Affairs.
Juvenile delinquency	encourage more research and investigation of delinquency; hearings in both House and Senate.	Senate bill reported out of full committee; awaiting Senate action.
Labor management reform	control labor racketeering; House passed strong bill; Senate bill not so harsh; adjournment deadlines creeping up on legislative action.	Bills passed by both houses; now in conference.
Obscenity in the mails	extend time for impounding mail of those sending obscene material from 20 to 45 days; this would give the Post Office time to take action against filth merchants.	House Post Office com reported favorably; no Senate action.

Readers may want to contact Senators, Congressmen, and appropriate committee chairmen